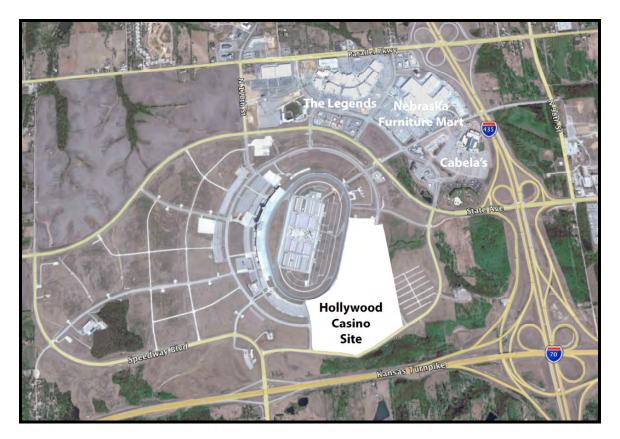
Northeast Gaming Zone of Kansas

Projections of Casino Visits and Gaming Revenues







Prepared For:

Kansas Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board

October 2009

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Section 1

Introduction, Research Methodology, & Limiting Conditions

<u>Introduction</u>

The State of Kansas has lost gaming revenues for many years to a number of surrounding states, particularly to Missouri and Oklahoma. The recent development of numerous tribal casinos in Oklahoma has exacerbated the problem. In an effort to stem the flow of gaming revenues and related taxes out of the State of Kansas, the legislature passed Senate Bill 66 (SB 66), the Kansas Expanded Lottery Act, which legalized casino gaming. The governor, Kathleen Sebelius, signed SB 66 on April 12, 2007.

Key Gaming Provisions of Senate Bill 66

- 1. Establishment of four casino gaming zones:
 - Northeast (located in Wyandotte County)
 - Southeast (located in Crawford and Cherokee Counties)
 - South Central (located in Sumner and Sedgwick Counties)
 - Southwest (located in Ford County)
- 2. Building one state owned lottery gaming facility in each of the four Kansas gaming zones.
- **3.** Permitting an aggregate of 2,800 slot machines to be installed at the three existing racetracks.

Other provisions included in SB 66:

Referendum Elections

SB 66 required the counties located within the four subject gaming zones to hold referendum elections for the purpose of either approving or disapproving casino gaming, or slot machines to be located at their respective racetracks. Three gaming zones have racetracks (northeast, southeast, and south central). However, Sedgwick County, located in the south central gaming zone, rejected gaming in their referendum election. As a result, slot machines will be limited to two Kansas racetracks: The Woodlands (closed in 2008) located in Kansas City, Kansas (northeast gaming zone), and Camptown Greyhound Park (closed since November 2000) located near Frontenac, Kansas (southeast gaming zone).

Kansas Lottery Commission

Casino companies interested in developing casino projects in one of the gaming zones must submit their applications to the Executive Director of Kansas Lottery Commission. The Lottery Commission approves management contracts with potential lottery gaming facility managers to operate and/or to construct and operate a casino within one of the four designated gaming zones where it has been determined that the casino would promote tourism and generate economic development. Kansas Lottery Commission negotiates and signs a contract with

the applicant(s). These contracts are, in turn sent to the Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board for consideration.

Lottery Gaming Review Board

SB 66 provided for the creation of an independent, seven-member lottery gaming facility review board (three members are appointed by the governor, two by the president of the senate, and two by the speaker of the house). The Lottery Gaming Review Board evaluates the applications to become lottery gaming facility managers that are submitted to the Kansas Lottery Commission. The Board can engage recognized experts and consultants in the casino gaming industry to provide the assistance necessary to fully review and analyze the subject applications. The cost for the outside services is paid by the prospective lottery gaming facility managers.

<u>Capital Investment Requirements & Privilege Fees</u>

SB 66 requires the casino developers to make the following minimum capital investments, and pay the accompanying privilege fees.

Gaming Zone	Minimum Capital Investment (Dollars in Millions)	Privilege Fee (Dollars in Millions)
Northeast	\$225	\$25
Southeast	\$225	\$25
South Central	\$225	\$25
Southwest	\$50	\$5

The capital investment represents the minimum investment required to build the proposed gaming facility. The privilege fee is an upfront, one-time fee paid by the prospective lottery gaming facility manager, for the privilege of being selected as a lottery gaming facility manager of a lottery gaming facility.

Thus, a developer in the northeast gaming zone would be required to make a minimum capital investment of a \$225 million and pay a one-time only privilege fee to the state of \$25 million.

Creation of a State Owned Lottery Gaming Facility

SB 66 stipulates that the Kansas lottery gaming facilities be state-owned, the first in the United States. The state will own and control the gaming functions. The Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board will select the applicants, who in turn will become gaming facility managers of the state-owned gaming facilities. These managers will act on behalf of the Kansas Lottery Commission. The gaming facility managers will fund, build, and operate all of the lottery gaming facilities under contract with the state lottery.

Gaming Taxes

The contract managers will be required to pay the following taxes, all of which are based on a percentage of each lottery gaming facility's gaming revenues:

- 1. The lottery gaming facility would pay a minimum of 22% of gaming revenues to the state, plus an additional 2% to fund programs for problem gamblers and gaming addiction issues.
- 2. If a lottery gaming facility were located in either the northeast or southwest gaming zones, but not in a city, the gaming facility would be required to pay an additional 3% of gaming revenues to the county where the gaming facility was located.
- **3.** If, on the other hand, the gaming facility were located in a city, the facility would pay 1.5% of gaming revenues to the city and 1.5% to the county.
- 4. If the lottery gaming facility were located in either the southeast or the south central gaming zone, but not in a city, the lottery gaming facility would pay 2% of gaming revenues to the county in which the facility were located, and an additional 1% to the other county in the gaming zone (each gaming zone has two counties).
- 5. If a gaming facility were located in a city, a combined tax equal to 3% of gaming revenues would be paid to the city (1%), to the county in which the lottery gaming facility were located (1%), and to the second county in the gaming zone (1%).

Applications

The State of Kansas reopened the application bidding process in 2009. To date, only two of the gaming zones (northeast and south central) have applicants who are positioned to move forward with their respective lottery gaming facilities: the Hollywood Casino (northeast zone) and the Chisholm Creek Casino Resort (south central zone).

Gaming Revenue Potential in Kansas

Before enactment of Senate Bill 66 (the Kansas Expanded Lottery Act), the Kansas Lottery Commission engaged Christensen Capital to update their study addressing the gaming revenue potential of the four Kansas gaming zones. The updated study was released in March of 2008.

The Kansas Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board engaged experts in 2008 to address a variety of issues including the gaming revenue potential for the State of Kansas. Wells Gaming Research (WGR) and Cummings & Associates were both asked to conduct independent market analyses of the four gaming zones, and to evaluate the revenue potential of each applicant's proposal. This evaluation process was completed in September 2008, and four winning applicants were selected: the Hard Rock Speedway (northeast zone), Penn National Hollywood (southeast zone), Harrah's (south central zone), and Boot Hill (southwest zone).

Recession Impacts

The 2008-2009 ongoing recession has unfortunately triggered severe economic downturns in the casino gaming industry. The impact for Kansas was that three of the four winning applicants were unable to fund and build their proposed lottery gaming facilities. Boot Hill was the only applicant able to move forward with construction and development of its lottery gaming facility.

Heightened Competition in the Southeast

The southeast gaming zone now faces formidable competition from the Downstream Casino, a large, new Tribal casino located in the northeast corner of Oklahoma within a few hundred yards of the Kansas casino development site. The realities of the recession together with the increased competition raise questions regarding the economic viability of a casino located in the southeast gaming zone of Kansas that requires a minimum capital invest of \$225 million plus a \$25 million privilege fee.

Project Objective

The objective of the following report and analyses is to provide the Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board with independent forecasts for the number of potential casino visitors and the gaming revenues for a Hollywood Casino located at the Kansas City Speedway.

The scope of work, research methodology, and analyses required to accomplish the project's objective are contained in the following section.

Scope of Work & Research Methodology

Evaluation of the application submitted by Kansas Entertainment/Penn National, Inc. to build a lottery gaming facility at the Kansas Speedway required the following research and analyses:

Identifying the Trade Area

WGR defined the northeast trade area as the geography lying within an approximate 100-to-125-mile radius surrounding the Wyandotte County, Kansas casino site. It covers counties located in three states (Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska). The north-south boundaries extend from the lowa border on the north and to Crawford County, Kansas and Vernon County, Missouri on the south. The east-west boundaries extend from Saline and Cooper Counties, Missouri on the east to Riley County, Kansas on the west (refer to the map on page 1-6).

Site Visits

Richard Wells (Wells), president of WGR, conducted site visits to the Oklahoma and Missouri casinos that are located within the trade area boundaries for both the northeast and south central gaming zones of Kansas. These site visits were made between June and September 2009. Wells also visited the five Kansas tribal casinos, Kansas City, Missouri casinos, and the northern Oklahoma casinos in June-July of 2008.

Demographic Statistics

Detailed population (total and adult) data for the trade area was obtained from the Bureau of Business & Economic Research, University of Nevada, Reno at the census tract level of detail for 2000 through 2015. Median household income statistics were also obtained from the same source.

Capacity Statistics

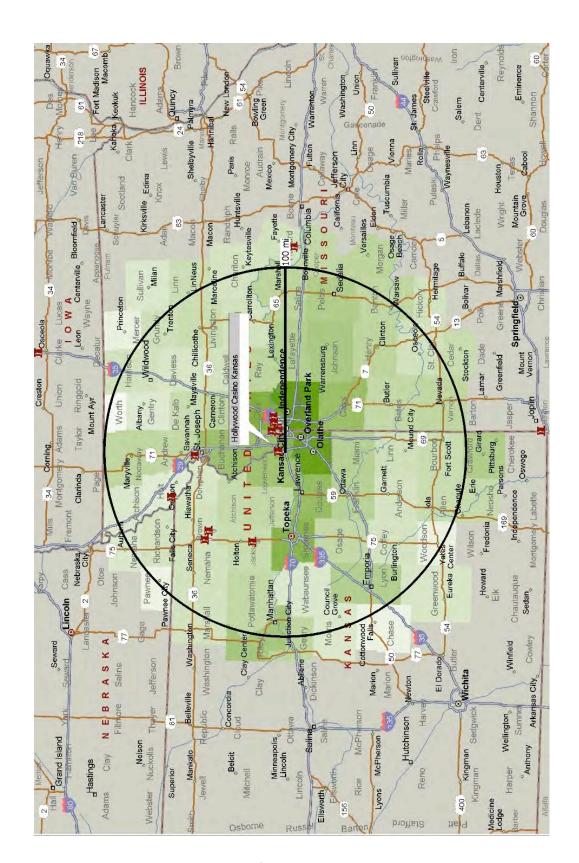
WGR compiled casino capacity and amenity statistics for the gravity models that were developed for the northeast gaming zone's Wyandotte, County development site.

WGR's Proprietary Databases

WGR's proprietary databases contain a wealth of casino related statistics dating back to 1990 and running continuously through the present. This is an unmatched data resource available exclusively to WGR for use in casino market studies.

Applicant Templates & Application Documents

WGR obtained project and pro forma specific data from the templates and applications prepared by Kansas Entertainment/Penn National and submitted to the Kansas Lottery Commission.



Hollywood's 2009 Application versus the Four 2008 Applicants

WGR conducted a line item comparison of the Hollywood's 2009 application with the four 2008 applicants: Golden Heartland (Phase 1), Hard Rock, Legends Sun, and Pinnacle Entertainment (refer to Exhibit 3-9, page 3-11, for a line item comparison of the results).

Hollywood's 2009 Application versus the Kansas City, Missouri Casinos

WGR conducted a line item comparison of the Hollywood's 2009 application with the four Kansas City, Missouri casinos: Ameristar, Argosy, Harrah's, and the Isle of Capri (refer to Exhibit 3-10, page 3-14, for a line item comparison of the results).

Gravity Model

By way of background, gravity models use the principal of Isaac Newton's law of gravity, wherein the attraction between two objects is proportional to their mass, and is inversely proportional to the square of their respective distances.

Applications for the Business World

Even though Newton's law of gravity dealt with planets, the amount of gravitational force that they exert on each other, and the effects that the forces of gravity have on their trajectory, the concepts have been successfully applied to business. William J. Reilly first advanced the concept of using gravity modeling in 1931 in his book entitled *Law of Retail Gravitation*. Reilly illustrated that the concept of gravitational force (pull) can be applied to various types of problems, including business, retail, and traffic. Reilly applied the concept to retail shopping center trade areas and customer attraction.

WGR's Gravity Model

WGR has developed a custom, proprietary, gravity model for use in estimating casino gaming revenues as well as for evaluating the impacts of increased competition on those revenues. WGR's gravity modeling methodology has proven to be a flexible and effective tool for estimating gaming revenues for casino projects where the interplay with existing and/or proposed competing casinos could affect future gaming revenues.

Loss Limits

It was widely believed that the elimination of the loss limits restriction on Missouri riverboat casinos would have a positive effect on gaming revenues. The State removed the loss limits requirement in November 2008. WGR subsequently initiated a study to evaluate the impact. We analyzed ten years of actual gaming revenue data obtained from the Missouri Gaming Commission. WGR determined that the annualized net impact of the elimination of loss limits on the Kansas City, Missouri market was 1.57% for gross gaming revenues and 6.76% on the number of casino visits.

Recession Analyses

WGR analyzed the impact of the ongoing 2008-2009 economic recession on casino gaming. Our findings show that the impacts for casinos located in the Midwest regional of the United States have been minimal. In contrast, the period-over-period declines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 for Las Vegas have been 11% or more. Reno comparisons for the same period show declines of approximately 20%. Unfortunately, Reno's casino industry has not only had to cope with the economic slowdown, but also with the continued expansion of Tribal gaming in northern California (Reno's primary feeder market).

Gravity Model for the Northeast

WGR built a new, custom designed gravity model for the northeast gaming zone for the 2009 analyses. It contains current demographic and competitive information. We also factored in the impacts of our analyses on loss limits and the ongoing economic recession that were purposely conducted for this study. WGR's annualized 2009 gross gaming revenue projections for the Kansas City, Missouri casinos include the impacts of loss limits and the recession. These revenue projections have been used to calibrate the 2009 gravity model.

Recession Assumption for 2010

WGR has assumed that the impact of the current recession will continue through 2010. As a result, we have assumed that there will be zero growth in gaming revenues during 2010 in both the northeast and south central gaming markets. We are assuming that the recession will be over and that normal growth will resume in 2011.

<u>Inflation Factors</u>

WGR, together with the other consultants working on this project, agreed to use a 3% annual inflation rate beginning in 2011.

Gaming Revenues

Gaming revenue projections will only be reported for the mid case (mean). Footnotes will be included that identify the low and high percentage variances for a 68% confidence interval. In this way, the reader will know the statistical

percentage variances in the casino revenues that can be expected within one standard deviation of the mean, i.e. within a 68% confidence interval.

Key Gravity Model Assumptions

Current Scenario

The trade area includes 13 existing casinos in 2009.

Scenario 1 – Phase 1

Scenario-1 includes the current scenario with 13 existing casinos; and the addition of phase-1 for the Hollywood Casino Kansas with 2,300 slots, 61 table games, 25 poker tables, 3 restaurants, 1 small entertainment venue, and 2,785 parking spaces.

Scenario 3 - Full Build Out

Scenario-3 includes scenario-1 and the Hollywood project with full build out by 2015.

Limiting Conditions

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In the event that Wells Gaming Research (WGR), Richard H Wells, or any WGR staff members are named as parties to a law suit or are compelled by a court to provide testimony and documents relating to WGR's work for the Kansas Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board, Client agrees to reimburse WGR for all out-of-pocket expenses including attorney fees, deposition expenses, travel, and document production expenses required to comply with a court order or other litigation requirements. If WGR is compelled to be a witness in litigation arising from this assignment, Client will reimburse WGR's customary billing rate for staff time required to comply with the court order.

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Possession of this report or any copy thereof does not carry with it the right of publication, nor may it be used for other than its intended limited purpose. The physical report(s) remain the property of WGR for use by the Client. The fee, which the Client has paid, was only for the **Kansas Casino Market Study & Gaming Revenue Projections**, the accompanying analytical services, and the project reporting that was provided.

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Section 2

Executive Summary

Executive Summary

Kansas Entertainment/Penn National Gaming, Inc. has submitted an application to the Kansas Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board to build a large-scale lottery gaming facility on a 100-acre parcel located in Wyandotte County, Kansas, at the Kansas City Speedway. The development site is just north of the intersection of Interstate 70 (I-70) and Interstate 435 (I-435). This site commands excellent visibility and vehicle access from these two major interstates.

The Kansas Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board engaged Wells Gaming Research (WGR) to conduct an independent study of the Hollywood's application. Highlights of the scope of work included:

- Defining the project's trade area (refer to Section 1, pages 1-5 and 1-6 for a description of the trade area boundaries and map).
- Inventorying the existing trade area casino capacity.
- Analyzing the capacity impact of adding the Hollywood Casino Resort.
- Researching demographic trends for the trade area (population, both total and adult, and median household income).
- Projecting the number of casino visits for the Hollywood.
- · Forecasting gaming revenues for the Hollywood.
- Conducting side by side analyses of the Hollywood's 2009 application with:

The four 2008 applicants (Golden Heartland, Hard Rock, Legends Sun, and Pinnacle Entertainment).

The four Kansas City, Missouri Casinos (Ameristar, Argosy, Harrah's, and Isle of Capri).

A summary of WGR's key research findings follow in this section. Complete detailed analyses can be found in subsequent sections.

Gaming Capacities & Amenities

The northeast trade area currently has 13 casinos equipped with the gaming capacities and amenities listed in Exhibit 2-1. The capacity increases linked to phase 1 (scenario 1) and to the full build out (scenario 3) of the Hollywood Casino's proposal are also shown.

Exhibit 2-1 Gaming Capacity for the Northeast Trade Area

Casino	# of Slots	# of Tables	# of Poker	# of Total Tables	# of Bingo Seats	Race-	S.F. Casino	S.F. Conven- tion	# of Rooms	# of Restau- rants	Enter- tainment Venues	Park-
Casillo	31015	Tables	PUKEI	Tables	Seats	DOOK	Casillo	tion	Kooms	Tants	venues	ing
Current Capacity												
Existing 13 Casinos	16,379	348	70	418	868	1	696,491	107,520	1,553	47	18	18,800
Scenario 1 - Phase 1												
Hollywood Casino	2,300	61	25	86	0	0	100,000	0	0	3	1	2,785
Total	18,679	409	95	504	868	1	796,491	107,520	1,553	50	19	21,585
Scenario 3 - Full Bui	ild Out									•		
Hollywood Casino	3,000	75	25	100	0	0	128,450	60,000	500	5	2	4,685
Total	19,379	423	95	518	868	1	824,941	167,520	2,053	52	20	23,485

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Key current capacity statistic totals include 16,379 slot machines, 418 table games (348 other games and 70 poker), and 1,553 casino hotel rooms.

Scenario 1 - phase 1 of the proposed Hollywood Casino Resort, scheduled to be operational in 2012, would add 2,300 slot machines and 86 table games, bringing the trade area total to 18,679 slot machines (up by 14%) and 504 table games (up by 21%). There would be no change in the number of hotel rooms.

Scenario 3 – the full build out for the Hollywood would add 3,000 slot machines, 100 table games, and 500 hotel rooms. The slot count would increase from 16,379 to 19,379 (18%), total table games from go from a total of 418 to 518 (24%), and the number of hotel rooms would increase from 1,553 to 2,053 (32%).

Trade Area Demographics

Population concentrations show that on a percent of total basis approximately 47% of the trade area's adult population is located in Kansas, 53% in Missouri, and 1% in Nebraska (these statistics trend across the three periods analyzed, 2000, 2009, and 2015). Refer to Exhibit 2-2.

Corresponding median household income statistics for the northeast trade area for 2013 have been forecasted at \$62,966. The breakdown shows \$68,339 for the Kansas segment, \$58,332 for the Missouri portion, and \$43,465 for the Nebraska section.

By 2015, median household income levels for the northeast trade area have been forecasted to increase to \$66,335 (\$72,039 for Kansas segment, \$61,355 for the Missouri portion, and \$45,746 for the Nebraska part).

The US Census Bureau projects MHI at \$58,606 for the US in 2013 and \$61,464 in 2015.

Exhibit 2-2 Demographic Statistics for the Trade Area

		20	00			20	13	1	2015				
State	Total Pop	Adult Pop	% Adult	мні	Total Pop	Adult Pop	% Adult by ST	мні	Total Pop	Adult Pop	% Adult by ST	МНІ	
Kansas	1,389,813	957,425	45.9%	\$47,588	1,583,697	1,091,722	47.2%	\$68,339	1,617,854	1,115,499	47.4%	\$72,039	
Missouri	1,587,570	1,116,125	53.5%	\$40,882	1,723,543	1,211,113	52.3%	\$58,322	1,746,180	1,226,926	52.1%	\$61,355	
Nebraska	20,194	14,433	0.7%	\$30,331	17,452	12,464	0.5%	\$43,465	17,246	12,317	0.5%	\$45,746	
Total	2,997,577	2,087,983	100.0%	\$43,884	3,324,692	2,315,299	100.0%	\$62,966	3,381,280	2,354,742	100.0%	\$66,335	
% Total		69.7%				69.6%				69.6%			

Data Sources: University of Nevada, Center for Regional Studies & Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Casino Visits

WGR used a proprietary gravity model to forecast the number of casino visits for the proposed Hollywood Casino. A comparison of the Hollywood's casino visits with WGR's projections is illustrated in Exhibit 2-3.

Exhibit 2-3 Casino Visit Projections

Hollywood - Casino Visits	Pha	Full Build Out	
	2013	2015	2015
Hollywood's Projections	2,886,285	2,944,299	4,346,206
WGR's Projections	2,176,205	2,231,036	3,286,997
Difference - Applicant vs WGR	710,080	713,263	1,059,209

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Gaming Revenue Projections

WGR used gravity modeling techniques to forecast the casino gaming revenues for the Hollywood Casino Resort. WGR's gravity modeling methodology has proven to be a flexible and effective tool for estimating gaming revenues for casino projects where the interplay with existing and/or proposed competing casinos could affect the future gaming revenues of a particular project (refer to Section-1, pages 1-7 through 1-9 for additional information on WGR's gravity modeling methodology).

WGR's forecasts include impact of the 2008-2009 ongoing recession, and a 3% inflation factor beginning in 2011.

The variances between the Hollywood's forecasts and WGR's projections are illustrated in Exhibit 2-4.

Exhibit 2-4 Gaming Revenue Projections

Hollywood - Gaming Revenues	Pha	Full Build Out	
	2013 ¹	2015 ¹	2015 ²
Hollywood's Projections	\$220,184,894	\$231,331,753	\$326,784,894
WGR's Projections	\$158,312,687	\$172,122,280	\$255,094,099
Difference - Applicant vs WGR	\$61,872,207	\$59,209,473	\$71,690,795

- 1. WGR's Phase 1 At the 68% confidence interval (one standard deviation from the mean, assuming a normal distribution) revenues can be expected to vary +16% and -18%. In other words, predicted revenues can be expected to fall within this range 68% of the time.
- 2. WGR's Full Build Out At the 68% confidence interval (one standard deviation from the mean, assuming normal distribution) revenues could be expected to vary +8% and -10%, i.e., gaming revenue projections could be expected to fall within this range 68% of the time.

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Key 2009 Applicant Forecasts Compared with WGR & the 2008 Applicants

Highlights of the Hollywood's forecasts (both Phase 1 and Full Build Out) compared with WGR and the 2008 applicants are illustrated in Exhibit 2-5. It is important to note that due to the availability of data, a timing difference does exist between the Hollywood's 2015 forecasts for the Full Build Out (FBO) and the 2012 projections made for the 2008 applicants. This comparison is presented to give perspective on the 2009 applicant's project versus the 2008 applicants' projects that were submitted to the Kansas Lottery Gaming Facility Review Board.

Exhibit 2-5 Hollywood Casino Resort versus WGR & the 2008 Applicants

		od Casino (S	2008 Applications ¹ (Projections Made by WGR for 2012)								
	Phase 1 (2012)	Full Build Out (2015)	Golden Heartland Phase I	Hard Rock	Legends Sun	Pinnacle Entertainment					
Capital Investment	\$361,000,000	\$627,500,000	\$660,000,000	\$706,000,000	\$767,000,000	\$650,000,000					
Gaming Revenues											
Applicants	\$201,469,177	\$326,784,894	\$266,085,000	\$358,073,088	\$281,568,300	\$401,456,200					
WGR	\$151,850,405	\$255,094,099	\$178,259,568	\$226,739,520	\$163,362,192	\$193,145,094					
Gaming Capacity											
# of Slots	2,300	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	2,300					
# of Tables Games	86	100	98	140	85	85					
Hotel Rooms	0	500	300	300	350	500					

Footnotes:

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Capital Investment

Phase 1 - Variances between the Hollywood's Phase 1 proposed \$361 million investment and the 2008 applicants illustrate that Hollywood Phase 1 is:

- \$299 million (45%) lower than Golden Heartland's Phase 1 \$660 million
- \$345 million (49%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$706 million
- \$406 million (53%) lower than the Legends Sun's \$767 million
- \$289 million (45%) lower than Pinnacle's \$650 million

Full Build Out - Variances show that the Hollywood's FBO proposed investment of \$627.5 million is:

- \$32.5 million (5%) lower than Golden Heartland's Phase 1 \$660 million
- \$78.5 million (11%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$706 million
- \$139.5 million (18%) lower than the Legends Sun's \$767 million

^{1.} Recap of WGR's presentation to the Lottery Gaming Review Board in September 2008.

• \$22.5 million (4%) lower than Pinnacle's \$650 million

Gaming Revenues

Exhibit 2-5, page 2-5 shows the following gaming revenue variances.

Hollywood 2009 application vs. WGR projections

Phase 1 – the Hollywood's \$201 million projection for 2012 is:

• \$50 million (24.6%) higher than WGR's \$152 million

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's projection of \$327 million for 2015 is:

• \$72 million (21.9%) higher than WGR's \$255 million

Hollywood 2009 application vs. 2008 applicants

Phase 1 - Hollywood's \$201.5 million in gaming revenue is:

- \$64.6 million (24%) lower than the Golden Heartland's \$266 million
- \$156.6 million (44%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$358 million
- \$80.1 million (29%) lower than the Legends Sun's \$282 million
- \$200.0 million (50%) lower than Pinnacle Entertainment's \$401 million

Full Build Out - Hollywood's \$327 million in gaming revenue is:

- \$60.7 million (23%) higher than the Golden Heartland's \$266 million
- \$31.3 million (9%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$358 million
- \$45.2 million (16%) higher than the Legends Sun's \$282 million
- \$74.7 million (18%) lower than Pinnacle Entertainment's \$401 million

Slot Machines

Slot projections for the Hollywood vs. the 2008 applicants shows the following differences:

Phase 1 – the Hollywood's proposed 2,300 slots are:

- 200 lower than Golden Heartland's 2,500 (8% lower)
- 700 lower than the Hard Rock's 3,000 (23% lower)
- 300 higher than the Legends Sun's 2,000 million (15% higher)
- Equal to Pinnacle's 2,300 slots

Full Build Out - Variances between the Hollywood's proposed 3,000 slots and the 2008 applicants shows that the Hollywood is:

- 500 slots higher than Golden Heartland's 2,500 (20% higher)
- Equal to the Hard Rock's 3,000
- 1,000 higher than the Legends Sun's 2,000 million (50% higher)
- 700 higher than Pinnacle's 2,300 (30%)

Total Table Games

Following are the table game variances between the Hollywood 2009 application and the 2008 applicants:

Phase 1 – the Hollywood's proposed 86 table games are:

- 12 tables lower than Golden Heartland's 98 (12% lower)
- 54 lower than the Hard Rock's 140 (39% lower)
- 1 higher than the Legends Sun's 85 (1% higher)
- 1 higher than the Pinnacle's 85 (1% higher)

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's proposed 100 table games are:

- 2 tables higher than Golden Heartland's 98 (2% lower)
- 40 lower than the Hard Rock's 140 (29% lower)
- 15 higher than the Legends Sun's 85 (18% higher)
- 15 higher than the Pinnacle's 85 (18% higher)

Hotel Rooms

The Hollywood's Phase 1 proposal did not include hotel rooms; however, 500 rooms were proposed for Full Build Out. This compares with an equal number for Pinnacle Entertainment, 300 for both the Golden Heartland and Hard Rock, and 350 for the Legends Sun.

Hollywood vs. the Four Kansas City, Missouri Casinos

Exhibit 2-6 highlights key differences between the Hollywood's proposal (Phase 1 for 2012 and FBO out for 2015), WGR's forecasts for the Hollywood, and the actual performance for the four Kansas City, Missouri casinos for the 12 months ending July 31, 2009. As with the 2008 applicants, a timing difference does exist between the Hollywood's forecasts for 2012 and 2015 and the Kansas City, Missouri actual.

Exhibit 2-6 Hollywood Casino Resort versus the 4 Kansas City, Missouri Casinos

	-	ood Casino KS	Kan	•	lissouri Cas	inos
	Phase I (2012)	Full Build Out (2015)	Ameristar	Argosy	Harrah's	Isle of Capri
Gaming Revenues ²						
Applicant vs Actual KC, MO Casinos	\$201,469,177	\$326,784,894	\$242,413,197	\$198,979,020	\$197,457,366	\$81,717,398
WGR	\$151,850,405	\$255,094,099	NA	NA	NA	NA
Difference	\$49,618,772	\$71,690,795	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Difference	24.6%	21.9%				
Gaming Capacity						
# of Slots	2,300	3,000	3,022	1,962	1,793	1,525
# of Tables Games	86	100	105	47	85	16
Hotel Rooms	0	500	184	258	392	0

Footnotes:

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Gaming Revenue Comparisons between the Hollywood's \$201 million gaming revenue projection and actual gaming revenues for the Kansas City, Missouri casinos shows that the Hollywood is:

Phase 1

- 17% (\$41 million) lower than Ameristar's \$242.4 million
- 1% (\$2.5 million) higher than the Argosy's \$199.0 million
- 2% (\$4 million) higher than the Harrah's \$197.5 million
- 146% (\$119.8 million) higher than the Isle of Capri's \$81.7 million

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's gaming revenue projection of \$326.8 million is:

- 48% (\$84.4 million) higher than Ameristar's \$242.4 million
- 64% (\$127.8 million) higher than the Argosy's \$199 million
- 65% (\$129.3 million) higher than the Harrah's \$197.5 million
- 300% (\$245.1 million) higher than the Isle of Capri's \$81.7 million

Gaming revenues and casino visits for the four Kansas City, Missouri casinos were based on 12 months actual ending July 31, 2009.

^{2.} Comparisons of the Hollywood's gaming revenue projections with WGR's corresponding forecasts were shown in Exhibit 2-5 and discussed on pages 2-7 and 2 for both phase 1 and the full build out.

Slot Machines

Compared to the Kansas City, Missouri casinos, the Hollywood's proposed 2,300 slots are:

Phase 1

- 722 (24%) lower than Ameristar's 3,022
- 338 (17%) higher than the Argosy's 1,962
- 507 (28%) higher than the Harrah's 1,793
- 775 (51%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 1,525

Full Build Out – slot capacity projections of 3,000 slots are:

- 22 (1%) lower than Ameristar's 3,022
- 1,038 (53%) higher than the Argosy's 1,962
- 1,207 (67%) higher than the Harrah's 1,793
- 1,475 (97%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 1,525

Total Table Games

Capacity variances between the Hollywood project and the Kansas City, Missouri casinos show that the Hollywood's proposed 86 table games are:

Phase 1

- 19 (18%) lower than Ameristar's 105
- 39 (83%) higher than the Argosy's 47
- 1 (1%) higher than the Harrah's 85
- 70 (438%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 16

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's proposed 100 table games are:

- 5 (5%) lower than Ameristar's 105
- 53 (113%) higher than the Argosy's 47
- 15 (18%) higher than the Harrah's 85
- 84 (525%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 16

Hotel Rooms

Hotel rooms were not included in the Hollywood's Phase 1 proposal; however, 500 rooms were proposed for Full Build Out. Comparison with the Kansas City, Missouri casinos shows that the Hollywood's projection for FBO is:

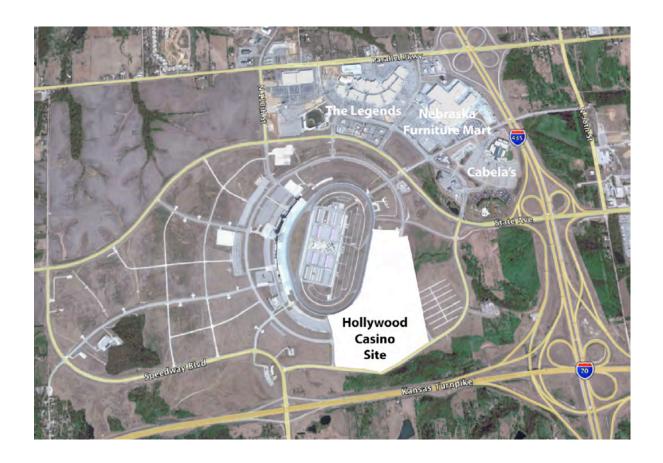
- 316 (172%) higher than Ameristar's 184
- 242 (93.8%) higher than the Argosy's 258
- 108 (27.6%) higher than the Harrah's 392
- 500 higher than the Isle of Capri's 0

Section 3

Hollywood Casino Detail

Hollywood Casino Detail

Kansas Entertainment/Penn National, Inc. is proposing to build a large-scale project on a 100-acre parcel located at the Kansas City Speedway (821 Speedway Boulevard). The development site is just north of the intersection of Interstate 70 (I-70) and Interstate 435 (I-435). It commands excellent visibility and vehicle access from these two major interstates. It is 11 miles west of downtown Kansas City, seven miles northeast of Bonner Springs, and 4 miles north of Edwardsville. Extensive infrastructure is already in place, including some surface parking and utilities.



Facility Statistics & Amenities

Exhibit 3-1 shows the capacity statistics and amenities proposed for phase 1 (opening status of project in 2012) and the full project build out in 2015.

Exhibit 3-1
Phase-1 versus Full Build Out

	Phase I (Opening Status)	Full Build Out
Project Capacities & Amenities	2012	2015
Capital Investment	\$361,000,000	\$627,500,000
Casino Sq Ft	100,000	128,450
# of Slots	2,300	3,000
# of Tables	61	75
# of Poker	25	25
# of Hotel Rooms	0	500
# of Restaurants	3	5
# of Entertainment Venues	1	2
Convention Sq Ft	0	60,000 ¹
# of Parking Spaces	2,785	4,685
# of Retail Outlets - Sq Ft	2	
# of FTE's (full time equivalents)	1,129	
Applicant Estimates	2013	2015
Total Number of Gaming Visits	2,886,286	4,346,206
Total Gaming Revenue	\$220,184,894	\$326,784,894

Footnote:

1. Multipurpose meeting and entertainment venue.

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Capital Investment

The Hollywood is planning to invest \$361 million for Phase 1 increasing to \$627.5 million for the full build out.

Casino Size & Capacity

A 100,000 sq. ft. state-of-the-art casino facility equipped with 2,300 slot machines and 86 table games (25 tables would be dedicated to poker) is planned for phase 1.

The casino size for the full build out would be increased to 128,450 sq. ft. equipped with 3,000 slots and 100 tables (25 tables would be dedicated to poker).

Hotel

A 500-room hotel is planned for the full build out. The quality of the standard rooms would be equal to or a cut above the typical casino hotel rooms that are

available in the greater Kansas City area. Premium rooms would have an upscale hotel-suite amenity package and would include VIP suites.

Restaurants

Three restaurants are planned for phase 1: a coffee shop, buffet, and a steakhouse (two additional restaurants are proposed for the full build out).

<u>Bars</u>

Two bars are included in phase 1.

<u>Music/Entertainment & Meetings/Conventions</u>

One entertainment venue is planned for phase 1. A 60,000 sq. ft. multipurpose entertainment/convention space is planned for the full build out. The multipurpose space would provide for a second entertainment venue, as well as for conventions and meetings.

Parking Facilities

Phase-1 includes 2,785 spaces, 1,500 covered and 1,285 surface. The template included 279 valet and 500 employee, both of which appear to be included in the total. The full build out includes 4,685 parking spaces.

Retail Outlets

Two are included for the project: a 2,500 square foot memorabilia store offering branded merchandise, and a 1,895 square foot 24-hour, gourmet coffee store.

FTE's (full time equivalents)

Phase-1 includes 1,129 FTEs. The number required to operate a full build out casino entertainment center was not provided.

Applicant Estimates of Casino Visits & Gaming Revenues

Refer to pages 3-10 and 3-11 for a detailed discussion on the Hollywood's estimated casino visits and gaming revenues.

Gaming Capacity

A listing of the existing capacity for the Northeast trade area is summarized in Exhibit 3-2.

Exhibit 3-2 Current Gaming Capacity for the Northeast Trade Area

# of Loc	Casinos	# of Slots	# of Tables	# of Poker	# of Total Tables	# of Bingo Seats	Race- book	Casino S.F.	Convention S.F.	# of Rooms	# of Restau- rants	Enter- tainment	Parking
	lowa:												
1	Terrible's Lakeside Casino	1,000	22	2	24	0	0	37,480	8,000	60	2	2	1,500
	Subtotal of Iowa	1,000	22	2	24	0	0	37,480	8,000	60	2	2	1,500
	% of Total	6.1%	6.3%	2.9%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.4%	7.4%	3.9%	4.3%	11.1%	8.0%
	Kansas:												
2	Casino White Cloud	360	6	1	7	500	0	21,000	0	0	1	0	500
3	Golden Eagle Casino	794	13	7	20	368	0	45,000	15,000	0	2	1	700
4	Prairie Band Casino & Resort	1,057	29	4	33	0	0	34,878	12,000	297	3	1	1,000
5	Sac & Fox Casino	800	11	4	15	0	0	106,000	0	0	3	0	400
6	Wyandotte 7th Street Casino	560	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	1	0	0
	Subtotal of Kansas	3,571	59	16	75	868	0	226,878	27,000	297	10	2	2,600
	% of Total	21.8%	17.0%	22.9%	17.9%	100.0%	0.0%	32.6%	25.1%	19.1%	21.3%	11.1%	13.8%
	Missouri:												
7	Ameristar Casino Hotel - Kansas City	3,022	90	15	105	0	0	140,000	14,520	184	10	3	2,660
8	Argosy Casino Hotel & Spa	1,962	39	8	47	0	0	62,000	19,000	258	5	3	2,535
9	Harrah's North Kansas City Casino & Hotel	1,793	60	15	75	0	0	60,133	10,000	392	6	1	3,122
10	Isle of Capri Casino - Kansas City Riverboat Casino	1,525	16	0	16	0	0	40,000	0	0	5	1	1,618
11	Isle of Capri Casino and Hotel - Boonville	950	21	0	21	0	0	28,000	12,000	140	3	1	1,102
12	Terrible's St. Jo Frontier Casino	556	11	0	11	0	0	32,000	7,000	0	1	2	663
	Subtotal of Missouri	9,808	237	38	275	0	0	362,133	62,520	974	30	11	11,700
	% of Total	59.9%	68.1%	54.3%	65.8%	0.0%	0.0%	52.0%	58.1%	62.7%	63.8%	61.1%	62.2%
	Oklahoma:												
13	Downstream Casino Resort	2,000	30	14	44	0	1	70,000	10,000	222	5	3	3,000
	Subtotal of Oklahoma	2,000	30	14	44	0	1	70,000	10,000	222	5	3	3,000
	% of Total	12.2%	8.6%	20.0%	10.5%	0.0%	100.0%	10.1%	9.3%	14.3%	10.6%	16.7%	16.0%
	Total - 13 Existing Casinos	16,379	348	70	418	868	1	696,491	107,520	1,553	47	18	18,800

Existing capacity statistics indicate the Missouri casinos have the majority of the gaming capacity in the northeast trade area (59.9% of the slot machines and 65.8% of the total table games). Kansas ranked second with 21.8% of the slot machines and 17.9% of the table games.

Exhibit 3-3 NE Trade Area Gaming Capacity with the Hollywood

	# of	# of	# of	# of Total	# of Bingo	Race-	S.F.	S.F. Conven-	_# of	# of Restau-	Enter- tainment	Park-		
Casino	Slots	Tables	Poker	Tables	Seats	book	Casino	tion	Rooms	rants	Venues	ing		
Current Capacity for Existing Casinos														
Existing 13 Casinos	16,379	348	70	418	868	1	696,491	107,520	1,553	47	18	18,800		
Scenario 1 - Hollywood Casino Kansas Phase 1														
Hollywood Casino Kansas	2,300	61	25	86	0	0	100,000	0	0	3	1	2,785		
Total Existing & New Casinos	18,679	409	95	504	868	1	796,491	107,520	1,553	50	19	21,585		
Percent Change Over Current	14%	18%	36%	21%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	6%	6%	15%		
		Scenar	io 3 - I	Hollywo	od Ca	sino K	ansas F	ull Buil	d Out					
Hollywood Casino Kansas	3,000	75	25	100	0	0	128,450	60,000	500	5	2	4,685		
Total Existing & New Casinos	19,379	423	95	518	868	1	824,941	167,520	2,053	52	20	23,485		
Percent Change Over Current	18%	22%	36%	24%	0%	0%	18%	56%	32%	11%	11%	25%		

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Scenario 1 includes the current gaming capacity and visitor amenities plus the capacities and amenities embedded in phase 1 of the proposed Hollywood Casino Resort, scheduled to be operational in 2013. The addition of 2.300 slot machines and 86 table games included in phase 1 would ratchet up the number of slots in the trade area from 16,379 to 18,679 (14%) and the total number of table games from 418 to 504 (21%).

Scenario 3 includes the current gaming capacity and visitor amenities plus the full build out for the Hollywood. The full build out includes the addition of 3,000 slot machines, 100 table games, and 500 hotel rooms. The full build out scenario would increase slots from 16,379 to 19,379 (18%), total table games from 418 to 518 (24%), casino square footage from 696,491 to 824,941 (18%), and the number of hotel rooms from 1,553 to 2,053 (32%).

Demographic Statistics

Demographic statistics (total and adult population, and median household income) were compiled, by research category, for the northeast trade area. Included are demographic statistics for each of the five counties contiguous with Wyandotte, as well as a combined total for the contiguous counties. Other trade area categories include demographic statistics for the 28 non-contiguous Kansas counties, for the 35 non-contiguous Missouri counties, the three northeast counties as a group, and for the 72 counties that make up the total trade area.

Total Population of the Contiguous Counties

Exhibit 3-4 shows 2009 population of approximately 1.75 million for the counties contiguous with Wyandotte. Projections for 2015 show an increase to 1.88 million. The resulting average compound growth rate for the contiguous counties has been estimated at 1.16% for 2009 through 2015. The highest population concentrations will continue to be in Jackson County, Missouri (36.3%) and Johnson County, Kansas (33.2%).

Exhibit 3-4 - Total Population - 2000 & 2008 through 2015¹

# of CO	County	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Contiguous 2015	CACGR
	Johnson County, KS	451,086	534,096	545,628	557,413	570,460	583,128	596,074	609,305	622,833	33.17%	2.23%
	Leavenworth County, KS	68,691	74,275	75,156	76,047	77,044	77,990	78,945	79,914	80,895	4.31%	1.23%
	Wyandotte County, KS	157,882	154,285	153,922	153,546	153,441	153,156	152,878	152,594	152,320	8.11%	-0.17%
	Clay County, MO	184,006	215,707	220,032	224,453	227,528	231,608	235,763	239,995	244,303	13.01%	1.76%
	Jackson County, MO	654,880	668,411	669,919	671,432	674,044	675,928	677,816	679,711	681,615	36.30%	0.29%
	Platte County, MO	73,781	85,896	87,350	88,832	89,892	91,264	92,655	94,070	95,507	5.09%	1.50%
	Total Contiguous Counties									1,877,473	% Total 2015	
6	Total Contiguous Counties	1,590,326	1,732,670	1,752,007	1,771,723	1,792,409	1,813,074	1,834,131	1,855,589	1,877,473	55.53%	1.16%
	KS excl. Contiguous Counties	712,154	742,202	744,278	746,432	750,122	752,924	755,800	758,760	761,806	22.53%	0.39%
	MO excl. Contiguous Counties	674,903	699,693	703,015	706,393	710,094	713,680	717,309	720,999	724,755	21.43%	0.51%
3	NE Counties	20,194	17,980	17,851	17,722	17,663	17,557	17,452	17,349	17,246	0.51%	-0.57%
72	Total Population	2,997,577	3,192,545	3,217,151	3,242,270	3,270,288	3,297,235	3,324,692	3,352,697	3,381,280	100.00%	0.83%

Footnote

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

^{1.} The population statistics included above are limited to those counties located in the identified northeast trade area and do not include the population for the entire states of Kansas or Missouri.

Total Population Projections

The 2009 total trade area population of 3.2 million is expected to increase to 3.3 million by 2013, and up to 3.4 million by 2015 reflecting an average compound growth rate that is somewhat less that one percent (0.83%) for the entire trade area.

Adult Population for Contiguous Counties

Exhibit 3-5 reflects 2009 adult population of approximately 1.2 million for the counties contiguous with Wyandotte. The major concentrations are in Jackson County, Kansas (36.54%) and Jackson County, Missouri (33.13%). Projections for 2015 reflect an increase to 1.31 million adults for the contiguous counties. The heaviest concentrations will continue to be in Jackson County, Missouri and in Johnson County, Kansas.

Exhibit 3-5 Adult Population - 2000 & 2008 through 2015

# of CO	County	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	% Contiguous 2015	CACGR
	Johnson County, KS	314,676	372,585	380,629	388,848	397,952	406,788	415,823	425,052	434,486	33.13%	2.23%
	Leavenworth County, KS	47,782	51,664	52,279	52,897	53,591	54,251	54,915	55,590	56,272	4.29%	1.23%
	Wyandotte County, KS	105,745	103,339	103,092	102,843	102,771	102,579	102,396	102,199	102,019	7.78%	-0.17%
	Clay County, MO	129,559	151,880	154,925	158,038	160,203	163,077	166,001	168,979	172,012	13.12%	1.76%
	Jackson County, MO	460,385	469,899	470,957	472,014	473,855	475,170	476,516	477,841	479,183	36.54%	0.29%
	Platte County, MO	52,218	60,792	61,822	62,870	63,621	64,591	65,578	66,577	67,594	5.15%	1.50%
										1,313,581	% Total 2015	
6	Total Contiguous Counties	1,110,365	1,210,159	1,223,704	1,237,510	1,251,993	1,266,456	1,281,229	1,296,238	1,311,566	55.70%	1.16%
28	KS excl. Contiguous Counties	489,222	509,223	510,660	512,146	514,684	516,615	518,588	520,633	522,722	22.20%	0.39%
35	MO excl. Contiguous Counties	473,963	490,920	493,191	495,503	498,064	500,528	503,018	505,557	508,137	21.58%	0.50%
3	NE Counties	14,433	12,843	12,751	12,657	12,616	12,541	12,464	12,390	12,317	0.52%	-0.58%
72	Total Adult Population	2,087,983	2,223,145	2,240,306	2,257,816	2,277,357	2,296,140	2,315,299	2,334,818	2,354,742	100.00%	0.83%

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Adult Population Totals

The total 2009 adult population of 2.2 million for the northeast trade area is expected to increase to 2.3 million by 2013, and to 2.4 million by 2015. Overall, the average compound growth rate for the adult population (2009 through 2015) is expected to be below 1% (0.83%).

Median Household Income

Exhibit 3-6 illustrates that the average 2009 median household income was \$65,396 for counties contiguous with Wyandotte. Projections for 2015 reflect an increase to \$76,481. Between 2009 and 2015, the average compound growth rate in MHI for the contiguous counties has been forecasted at 2.64%. Projections for 2015 show that Johnson County Kansas is expected to rank the highest with a MHI of \$97,827, followed by Platte County, Missouri with \$83,713. Wyandotte County has been forecasted to rank the lowest in 2015 with a MHI of \$52,194.

Exhibit 3-6 Median Household Income - 2000 & 2008 through 2015²

# of CO	County	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	CACGR
	Johnson County, KS	\$66,257	\$80,508	\$84,528	\$84,527	\$86,611	\$88,746	\$93,176	\$95,473	\$97,827	2.47%
	Leavenworth County, KS	\$49,641	\$60,319	\$63,330	\$63,330	\$64,891	\$66,491	\$69,810	\$71,530	\$73,295	2.47%
	Wyandotte County, KS	\$35,351	\$42,955	\$45,100	\$45,099	\$46,211	\$47,351	\$49,714	\$50,939	\$52,194	2.46%
	Clay County, MO	\$50,570	\$61,448	\$64,515	\$64,515	\$66,106	\$67,735	\$71,116	\$72,869	\$74,666	2.47%
	Jackson County, MO	\$42,197	\$51,273	\$53,832	\$53,833	\$55,160	\$56,520	\$59,341	\$60,804	\$62,303	2.47%
	Platte County, MO	\$56,698	\$68,895	\$72,332	\$72,333	\$74,115	\$75,942	\$79,734	\$81,699	\$83,713	2.47%
6	Total Contiguous Counties	\$50,343	\$62,112	\$65,396	\$65,462	\$67,203	\$68,990	\$72,571	\$74,501	\$76,481	2.64%
28	KS excl. Contiguous Counties	\$38,025	\$45,410	\$47,577	\$47,503	\$48,583	\$49,690	\$51,946	\$53,131	\$54,343	2.24%
35	MO excl. Contiguous Counties	\$35,214	\$43,254	\$45,449	\$45,532	\$46,689	\$47,895	\$50,344	\$51,645	\$52,981	2.59%
3	NE Counties	\$30,331	\$37,285	\$39,149	\$39,242	\$40,259	\$41,301	\$43,465	\$44,591	\$45,746	2.63%
72	Average Median Household Income	\$43,884	\$53,979	\$56,831	\$56,867	\$58,359	\$59,898	\$62,966	\$64,628	\$66,335	2.61%

MHI for the Trade Area

Exhibit 3-6 shows that in 2009 the average MHI for the northeast trade area was \$56,831 with projections to increase to \$66,335 by 2015. However, the northeast counties as a group were projected to have a MHI of \$45,746 by 2015, which is substantially lower than for the entire trade area (\$66,355).

Overall, the average compound growth rate (2009 and 2015) for the trade area has been projected at 2.61%.

Casino Visits

WGR used a proprietary gravity model to forecast the number of casino visits. A comparison of the Hollywood's forecast versus WGR's is illustrated in Exhibit 3-7.

Exhibit 3-7 Casino Visit Projections

	Pha	Full Build Out	
Applicant's Casino Visit Projections	2013	2015	2015
Hollywood Casino Kansas Application - Residential	2,490,442	2,540,500	N/A
Hollywood Casino Kansas Application - Tourist	395,843	403,799	N/A
Hollywood Casino Kansas Application - Total	2,886,285	2,944,299	4,346,206
WGR's Casino Visit Projections	2013	2015	2015
Hollywood Casino Kansas	2,176,205	2,231,036	3,286,997
Difference - Applicant vs WGR	710,080	713,263	1,059,209
% Differences	24.6%	24.2%	24.4%

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

The Hollywood forecasted 2.9 million casino visits for 2013 versus 2.2 million estimated by WGR. WGR's forecast is 710 thousand visits (24%) lower than the Hollywood's. Casino visit projections for 2015 showed a similar spread. The Hollywood projected 2.9 million casino visits, while WGR estimated 2.2 million, a difference of 713 thousand visits (24%). In the full build out scenario, the Hollywood projected 4.3 million visits to WGR's 3.3 million, a difference of 1.1 million visits (24%).

Gaming Revenue Projections

WGR used gravity modeling methods to forecast the casino gaming revenues for the Hollywood. WGR's gravity modeling methodology has proven to be a flexible and effective tool for estimating gaming revenues for casino projects where the interplay with existing and/or proposed competing casinos could affect the future gaming revenues of a particular project (refer to section 1, pages 1-7 through 1-9 for additional information on WGR's gravity modeling methodology).

WGR's 2013 forecasts for the Hollywood include the impacts of the 2008-2009 ongoing recession, and a 3% inflation factor (the inflation adjustment was not used in 2010 because of the recession, but was applied from 2011 onward).

A comparison of gaming revenue estimates for the Hollywood versus WGR is illustrated in Exhibit 3-8. The Hollywood's 2013 forecast of \$220 million is \$62 million (28.1%) higher than WGR's revenue estimates of \$158 million. The Hollywood's 2015 forecast of \$231 million in gaming revenue is \$59 million (25.6%) higher than WGR's estimates of \$172 million. In the full build out scenario, the Hollywood's revenue estimate of \$327 million is \$72 million (21.9%) higher than WGR's at \$255 million.

Exhibit 3-8 Revenue Projections

	Pha	Full Build Out		
Applicant's Casino Revenue Projections	2013	2015	2015	
Hollywood Casino Kansas Application - Residential	\$193,139,810	\$202,917,512	N/A	
Hollywood Casino Kansas Application - Tourist	\$27,045,084	\$28,414,241	N/A	
Hollywood Casino Kansas Application - Total	\$220,184,894	\$231,331,753	\$326,784,894	
WGR's Casino Revenue Projections (Inflated)	2013 ¹	2015 ¹	2015 ²	
Hollywood Casino Kansas	\$158,312,687	\$172,122,280	\$255,094,099	
Difference - Applicant vs WGR	\$61,872,207	\$59,209,473	\$71,690,795	
% Differences	-28.1%	-25.6%	-21.9%	

Footnotes:

Data Source: Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

^{1.} Phase 1 for WGR --- At a 68% confidence interval (one standard deviation from the mean, assuming a normal distribution), revenues can be expected to vary +16% and -18%. In other words, predicted revenues can be expected to fall within this range 68% of the time.

Full Build Out for WGR --- At a 68% confidence interval (one standard deviation from the mean, assuming a normal distribution), revenue can be expected to vary +14% and -16%, i.e., predicted revenues can be expected to fall within this range 68% of the time.

Hollywood Compared with WGR & the 2008 Applicants

An expanded version of WGR's executive summary comparison of the Hollywood's 2009 forecasts (phase 1 and the full build out) with the 2008 applicants (Golden Heartland, Hard Rock, Legends Sun, and Pinnacle Entertainment) is illustrated in Exhibit 3-9.

Exhibit 3-9 Hollywood Casino Resort versus WGR & the 2008 Applicants

	Hollywoo	plication od Casino isas	2008 Applications (Projections Made by WGR for 2012) 1					
Capacities & Amenities	Phase I (2012)	Full Build Out (2015)	Golden Heartland Phase I	Hard Rock	Legends Sun	Pinnacle Entertainment		
Capital Investment	\$361,000,000	\$627,500,000	\$660,000,000	\$706,000,000	\$767,000,000	\$650,000,000		
Gaming Revenues:								
Applicant	\$201,469,177	\$326,784,894	\$266,085,000	\$358,073,088	\$281,568,300	\$401,456,200		
WGR	\$151,850,405	\$255,094,099	\$178,259,568	\$226,739,520	\$163,362,192	\$193,145,094		
Difference	\$49,618,772	\$71,690,795	\$87,825,432	\$131,333,568	\$118,206,108	\$208,311,106		
% Difference	24.6%	21.9%	33.0%	36.7%	42.0%	51.9%		
Visitor Projections:								
Applicant	2,857,422	4,346,206	3,669,732	4,509,892	2,980,965	3,967,433		
WGR	2,149,599	3,286,997	2,482,351	3,147,783	2,265,806	2,688,793		
Difference	707,823	1,059,209	1,187,381	1,362,109	715,159	1,278,640		
% Difference	24.8%	24.4%	32.4%	30.2%	24.0%	32.2%		
Casino:								
Square Footage	100,000	128,450	132,000	125,100	131,000	100,000		
# of Slots	2,300	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	2,300		
# of Tables Games	61	75	80	90	60	60		
# of Poker tables	25	25	18	50	25	25		
Hotel Rooms	0	500	300	300	350	500		
Restaurants/Entertainment:								
# of Restaurants	3	5	5	10 ³	5	8		
# of Small Entertainment Venues	1	1	1	8 ³	1	1		
# of Large Entertainment Venues	0	1	2	2 ³	2	2		
Convention Square Footage	0	60,000 ²	25,000	40,000	40,500	68,540		
Sports/Recreation Facilities:								
Enclosed Pool	Not Specified	Not Specified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Outdoor Pool	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	Yes	Not Specified	Not Specified		
Spa/ Fitness Center	Not Specified	Not Specified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
Golf	Not Specified	Not Specified	Yes	Not Specified	Yes	Not Specified		
Bowling	Not Specified	Not Specified	Yes	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified		
Parking:	Not Specified	Not Specified						
# of Surface Spaces	1,285	3,185	1,229	5,584	2,000	2,820		
# of Covered Spaces	1,500	1,500	2,020	1,342	1,500	0		
# of Retail Outlets	2	2	1	3	5	4		
# of FTE's (full time equivalents)	1,129	Not Specified	1,625	1,991	1,776	2,074		

Footnotes:

Data Sources: The 2008 Applicants & Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

^{1.} Recap of WGR's presentation to the Lottery Gaming Review Board in September 2008.

^{2.} Multipurpose meeting and entertainment venue space.

Capital Investment

Phase 1 - Variances between the Hollywood's Phase 1 proposed \$361 million investment and the 2008 applicants illustrate that the Hollywood is:

- \$299 million (45%) lower than Golden Heartland's \$660 million
- \$345 million (49%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$706 million
- \$406 million (53%) lower than the Legends Sun's \$767 million
- \$289 million (45%) lower than Pinnacle's \$650 million

Full Build Out - Variances show that the Hollywood's proposed investment of \$627.5 million is:

- \$32.5 million (5%) lower than Golden Heartland's \$660 million
- \$78.5 million (11%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$706 million
- \$139.5 million (18%) lower than the Legends Sun's \$767 million
- \$22.5 million (4%) lower than Pinnacle's \$650 million

Gaming Revenues

Exhibit 3-9, page 3-11, shows the following gaming revenue variances.

Hollywood 2009 application vs. WGR projections

Phase 1 – the Hollywood's \$201 million projection for 2012 is

• \$50 million (24.6%) higher than WGR's \$152 million

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's projection of \$327 million for 2015 is

• \$72 million (21.9%) higher than WGR's \$255 million

Hollywood 2009 application vs. 2008 Applicants

Phase 1 - Hollywood's \$201.5 million in gaming revenue is:

- \$64.6 million (24%) lower than the Golden Heartland's \$266 million
- \$156.6 million (44%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$358 million
- \$80.1 million (29%) lower than the Legends Sun's \$282 million
- \$200.0 million (50%) lower than Pinnacle Entertainment's \$401 million

Full Build Out - Hollywood's \$327 million in gaming revenue is:

- \$60.7 million (23%) higher than the Golden Heartland's \$266 million
- \$31.3 million (9%) lower than the Hard Rock's \$358 million
- \$45.2 million (16%) higher than the Legends Sun's \$282 million
- \$74.7 million (18%) lower than Pinnacle Entertainment's \$401 million

Slot Machines

Slot projections for the Hollywood vs. the 2008 applicants shows the following differences:

Phase 1 – the Hollywood's proposed 2,300 slots are:

- 200 lower than Golden Heartland's 2,500 (8% lower)
- 700 lower than the Hard Rock's 3,000 (23% lower)
- 300 higher than the Legends Sun's 2,000 million (15% higher)
- Equal to Pinnacle's 2,300 slots

Full Build Out - Variances between the Hollywood's proposed 3,000 slots and the 2008 applicants shows that the Hollywood is:

- 500 slots higher than Golden Heartland's 2,500 (20% higher)
- Equal to the Hard Rock's 3,000
- 1,000 higher than the Legends Sun's 2,000 million (50% higher)
- 700 higher than Pinnacle's 2,300 (30%)

Total Table Games

Following are the table game variances between the Hollywood and the 2008 applicants:

Phase 1 – the Hollywood's proposed 86 table games are:

- 12 tables lower than Golden Heartland's 98 (12% lower)
- 54 lower than the Hard Rock's 140 (39% lower)
- 1 higher than the Legends Sun's 85 (1% higher)
- 1 higher than the Pinnacle's 85 (1% higher)

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's proposed 100 table games are:

- 2 tables higher than Golden Heartland's 98 (2% lower)
- 40 lower than the Hard Rock's 140 (29% lower)
- 15 higher than the Legends Sun's 85 (18% higher)
- 15 higher than the Pinnacle's 85 (18% higher)

Hotel Rooms

The Hollywood's Phase 1 proposal did not include hotel rooms; however, 500 rooms were proposed for the full build out. This compares with an equal number for Pinnacle Entertainment, 300 for both the Golden Heartland and Hard Rock, and 350 for the Legends Sun.

Hollywood vs. the Four Kansas City, Missouri Casinos

An expanded version of WGR comparative analyses of the Hollywood's proposal (phase 1 for 2012 and full build out for 2015), WGR's forecasts for the Hollywood, and the actual performance for the four Kansas City, Missouri casinos follows in Exhibit 2-10.

Exhibit 3-10 Hollywood Casino Resort versus the Four Kansas City, Missouri Casinos

	Holl	ywood	Kansas City, Missouri Casinos (Actual 2009) ¹				
Capacities & Amenities	Phase I (2012)	Full Build Out (2015)	Ameristar	Argosy	Harrah's	Isle of Capri	
Gaming Revenues:							
Applicant vs Actual KC, MO Casinos	\$201,469,177	\$326,784,894	\$242,413,197	\$198,979,020	\$197,457,366	\$81,717,398	
WGR	\$151,850,405	\$255,094,099	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Difference	\$49,618,772	\$71,690,795	NA	NA	NA	NA	
% Difference	24.6%	21.9%					
Gaming Visits:							
Applicant vs Actual KC, MO Casinos	2,857,422	4,346,206	3,565,784	2,704,939	2,819,024	1,527,821	
WGR	2,149,599	3,286,997	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Difference	707,823	1,059,209	NA	NA	NA	NA	
% Difference	24.8%	24.4%					
Casino:							
Square Footage	100,000	128,450	140,000	62,000	60,133	40,000	
# of Slots	2,300	3,000	3,022	1,962	1,793	1,525	
# of Tables Games	61	75	90	39	60	16	
# of Poker tables	25	25	15	8	15	0	
Hotel Rooms	0	500	184	258	392	0	
Restaurants/Bars/Entertainment:							
# of Restaurants	3	5	10	5	6	5	
# of Small Entertainment Venues	1	1	1	2	0	1	
# of Large Entertainment Venues	0	1	2	1	1	0	
Convention Square Footage	0	60,000	14,520	19,000	10,000	0	
Sports/Recreation Facilities:							
Enclosed Pool	Not Specified	Not Specified	No	No	No	No	
Outdoor Pool	Not Specified	Not Specified	No	No	No	No	
Spa/Fitness Center	Not Specified	Not Specified	No	Yes	No	No	
Golf	Not Specified	Not Specified	No	No	No	No	
Bowling/Arcade	Not Specified	Not Specified	Yes	No	No	No	
Parking:							
# of Parking Spaces	2,785	4,685	2,660	2,535	3,122	1,618	
Covered Parking Availability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
# of Retail Outlets	2	2	1	1	1	0	
# of FTE's (full time equivalents)	1,129	Not Specified	1,360	1,100	1,295	Not Specified	

Footnotes:

Data Sources: The Missouri Gaming Commission @ 7/31/09 & Wells Gaming Research, October 2009.

Gaming revenues and casino visits for the four Kansas City, Missouri casinos were based on 12 months actual ending July 31, 2009.

Gaming Revenue Comparisons between the Hollywood's \$201 million gaming revenue projection and actual gaming revenues for the Kansas City, Missouri casinos (refer to Exhibit 3-10, page 3-14) shows that the Hollywood is:

Phase 1

- 17% (\$41 million) lower than Ameristar's \$242.4 million
- 1% (\$2.5 million) higher than the Argosy's \$199.0 million
- 2% (\$4 million) higher than the Harrah's \$197.5 million
- 146% (\$119.8 million) higher than the Isle of Capri's \$81.7 million

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's gaming revenue projection of \$326.8 million is:

- 48% (\$84.4 million) higher than Ameristar's \$242.4 million
- 64% (\$127.8 million) higher than the Argosy's \$199 million
- 65% (\$129.3 million) higher than the Harrah's \$197.5 million
- 300% (\$245.1 million) higher than the Isle of Capri's \$81.7 million

Slot Machines

Compared to the Kansas City, Missouri casinos, the Hollywood's proposed 2,300 slots are:

Phase 1

- 722 (24%) lower than Ameristar's 3,022
- 338 (17%) higher than the Argosy's 1,962
- 507 (28%) higher than the Harrah's 1,793
- 775 (51%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 1,525

Full Build Out – slot capacity projections of 3,000 slots are:

- 22 (1%) lower than Ameristar's 3,022
- 1,038 (53%) higher than the Argosy's 1,962
- 1,207 (67%) higher than the Harrah's 1,793
- 1,475 (97%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 1,525

Total Table Games

Capacity variances between the Hollywood and the Kansas City, Missouri casinos show that the Hollywood's proposed 86 table games are:

Phase 1 -

- 19 (18%) lower than Ameristar's 105
- 39 (83%) higher than the Argosy's 47
- 1 (1%) higher than the Harrah's 85
- 70 (438%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 16

Full Build Out – the Hollywood's proposed 100 table games are:

- 5 (5%) lower than Ameristar's 105
- 53 (113%) higher than the Argosy's 47

- 15 (18%) higher than the Harrah's 85
- 84 (525%) higher than the Isle of Capri's 16

Hotel Rooms

Hotel rooms were not included in the Hollywood's Phase 1 proposal; however, 500 rooms were proposed for the full build out. Comparison with the Kansas City, Missouri casinos shows that that the Hollywood's projection for the **full build out** is:

- 316 (172%) higher than Ameristar's 184
- 242 (93.8%) higher than the Argosy's 258
- 108 (27.6%) higher than the Harrah's 392
- 500 higher than the Isle of Capri's 0